BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



BROWN UNDERGRADUATES CHEER DR. ANGELL AND SENATOR ROOT

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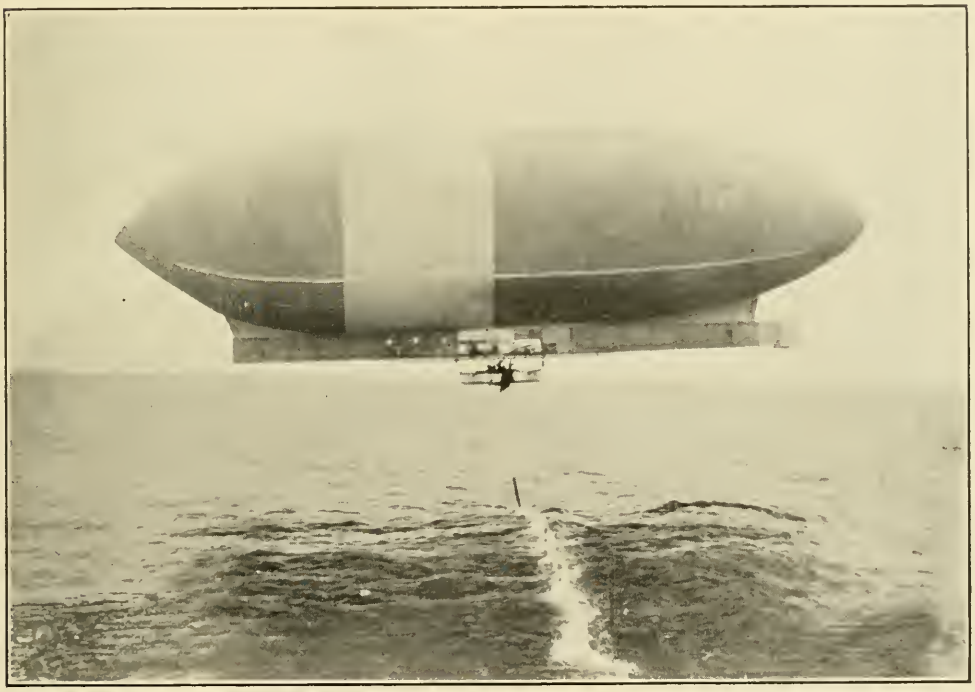
THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XI PROVIDENCE, R. I., DECEMBER, 1910 NO. 5

THE WELLMAN RESCUE

A BROWN MAN PHOTOGRAPHS THE EXCITING EPISODE FROM THE STEAMER TRENT

By Albert J. Frohock, 1900



Copyright, The Pictorial News Co., New York

THE AMERICA'S CREW ABOUT TO LOWER THE LIFEBOAT
From a Photograph by Albert J Frohock, 1900

The last day of my stay in Bermuda found me with an even dozen photographic plates on my hands. This was due to the fact that the previous day had been rainy, which accounts for my having any unexposed plates when I boarded the Trent to return to New York. As it was I managed to use six of the dozen during the four mile drive from the hotel "Frascati" to the dock, and the seventh for a last view of the islands from the stateroom porthole.

We sailed at noon, and all the rest of the day I fumed inwardly to think that I still had five plates, for there was absolutely nothing in sight, once the islands sank below the horizon.

Tuesday morning about six I was

aroused by my room steward knocking on the stateroom door.

"What is it, Spragg?" I asked drowsily.

"Are you getting up, sir?"

"Not yet a while," I answered.

"I think you'd better go on deck, sir; they are trying to pick up an airship and six men."

I was in the upper berth when he started. When he finished I was in the middle of the stateroom scrambling into SOME of my clothes. I grabbed my camera, turned my suit-case upside down in a frantic quest for three elusive plate-holders, then rushed down the corridor. Up the stairs I went, three at a time, jamming in a plate-holder on the way.

As I burst out on the promenade deck, there was the airship almost on top of us, looming huge in the dim light of the early morning. I yanked up the focusing hood, set the shutter, jerked out the slide and took my first picture.

"You needn't hurry," someone said; "they have been like this for the past hour." Then, "Where on earth have you been? We've been hunting for you ever since we came on deck. No one knew your stateroom number, and we couldn't get a steward's attention long enough to ask a question. The purser said he couldn't help us out, and we had about given up. We want some pictures of this, and the light is too poor for our cameras." (My camera is of the reflecting type with a very fast lens.)

"I'd have missed it all if Spragg hadn't called me. My room is a little aft of amidships and I hadn't heard a sound," I replied.

All this time I had not taken my eyes off the airship, but as he finished I turned around. I did not have on any too much clothing myself, but I was way overdressed. Flowing tresses were almost universal, and in many cases long coats failed to cover entirely the night robes beneath.

But the men: I did take time to run a comb through my hair, but I need not have bothered. Most of them looked as if they had left the barber's chair in a hurry; more than one bath robe was in evidence, bare ankles were the rule, and I believe I saw one entire suit of pajamas. One would have thought that the passengers had been called on deck for their lives.

But no one considered such things at the time. There were six men in a balloon, over 400 miles from the nearest land, in a region rarely traversed, and our boat was their only hope.

For nearly an hour more we followed the airship, vainly trying to get in such a position that the crew could slide down a rope to our vessel. At times the America would be almost touching the water, and I expected any moment to see the lifeboat drag and the men spilled out. Again she would rise until the equilibrator swung almost clear of the water. Now one end would dip, then the balloon would ride as steady as the boat we were on. At times the airship would almost graze the Trent's rigging, then she would be what seemed a quarter of a mile away.

All this time I had watched fascinated, occasionally turning to glance at the serpentine wake of the Trent as she tried to follow the irregular, zigzag course of the airship.

At first most of the passengers had stayed on the promenade deck, but after a while the more venturesome went to the very bow of the boat to get a better view. The number kept increasing, and finally the usually very natty first officer, now barefooted, with trousers rolled up, ordered the passengers aft, where they belonged; then promptly forgot his order in his excitement.

Soon after this the America crossed our bows diagonally, the nearest she had been. One of her crew threw a line, only to have it fall short; another, then a third. This a seaman grasped. Another seaman caught the stays of the equilibrator with a boat-hook. Two men hold back an airship! The idea is ridiculous, of course, but no one thought so then. As the two craft separated again, the failure seemed grim tragedy.

The nervous strain for all of us was increasing constantly, and this failure was too much for one of the passengers. "Lower your boat," he shouted. There was a roar from the bridge by the captain. "I am giving orders here," and the passenger subsided.

At the time the two vessels were closest

I was in the extreme bow. As the America came closer and closer it seemed as if she must collide with the Trent. I made another exposure—which one of the crew spoiled by stepping in front of me—then sprinted back where I belonged.

As she passed us this time she sank lower than usual, and we could see her crew throwing out cans of oil to gain the proper rising power. Then she forged ahead of us again.

I had gone back to the bow expecting any moment that they would cut loose the lifeboat. The first officer came running back at the call of the captain.

"Tell them to stand by while we make one more try to pick them up," the latter ordered.

"Aye, aye, sir," and the mate hustled forward as far as he could go. He raised his hands to carry the sound, opened his mouth, but before he uttered more than one syllable they cut loose the boat.

Looking into my focusing hood I saw the boat strike the water sidewise, then apparently turn bottom up. I snapped the shutter, then forgot that I had a camera. The boat slowly righted, banged once or twice against the equilibrator, then floated free and came straight for the bow of the Trent. I could see but five men.

"Stop your engines!" I heard one of them shout; then the boat disappeared. There was a gasp; then, when no crash came, a rush for the rail and a hearty cheer as the boat scraped along the side of the Trent and drifted astern.

By this time we had all counted six men and we knew that they were out of danger. They made practically no attempt to row the boat, but sat smoking, waiting for us to pick them up. The first attempt failed, and the officers got some emphatic—but entirely undeserved—criticisms. At the second attempt the men in the boat were able to help just enough with their two oars to get close enough to catch the line-line, and at this instant I took the fourth picture.

I was where I could watch closely and they were "all in." Some of them trembled as they climbed slowly up the rope ladder, and all seemed glad of a helping hand over the rail. My last plate I saved for Mr. Wellman as he reached safety. Then for the first time since I came on deck I just watched.

The last man up the ladder was Louie Loud, and as he was climbing aboard some one handed him a cup of coffee. He stopped right were he was, one leg over the rail, and started in on that coffee with an expression of supreme content on his face.

Seasickness was forgotten during the rescue. There was one woman who was the liveliest of all. To be sure, she paid more than one visit to the rail during the two hours, but she lost no time in getting back to see what was going on.

The next day I told Mr. Wellman of the exposures I had made, and at his intimation that he would prefer that the New York Times be given a chance if the results were good, I promised that his wishes should be respected.

That promise was not as easily kept as I had expected. From the time we left quarantine until I was beyond the customs I was besieged by reporters. One was so utterly reckless that he offered me THREE DOLLARS a negative, and even wanted to clinch the bargain by a deposit. He admitted that he had no authority to make the bargain, but he was anxious to make it just the same. I finally dodged them all, however, and, although we did not dock until after five I was so fortunate in getting through customs that I was at the Times office before six.

THE SPEAKER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE

(CONTRIBUTED)

The honoring of Brown men by various municipalities and states has occurred so frequently during the last few years that Brown men have come to look on the many instances of the election of Brown men to high office as events naturally to be expected. Rhode Island from its earliest history has felt the influence of the College on the Hill in matters political, and more recently New Jersey and New York. Massachusetts is the latest state to feel its influence in the person of Joseph Walker of the class of '87, who in June finished his second term as speaker of the House of Representatives of that commonwealth, a position second only in importance to that of governor.

Speaker Walker was elected to the House of Representatives from the town of Brookline in 1903, and has been returned each year by his constituency. His progress to the front rank of legislators was rapid, and he soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the House. In 1909 he was elected speaker. His conduct of the office during that year was so thoroughly efficient and businesslike that he was re-elected in 1910 without a dissenting ballot. His record during the year just completed is one of which his friends are justly proud, marked as it has been with evidences of progressiveness and sound business judgment. He was responsible for much constructive legislation during the session, alone sufficient to stamp him as a Progressive Republican, able to do his own thinking and to carry out his capabilities in that direction to the utmost limit.

Speaker Walker, or "Joe," as he is familiarly called by his colleagues, will return to the House in 1911, and will be re-elected to the speakership without opposition. His future will be watched with keenest interest by Brown men throughout the country, particularly by those residing in Massachusetts. Among the latter it is freely predicted that their fellow-alumnus is destined to still higher honors, which would seem to indicate that Massachusetts, like her sister state of New York, may soon have a Brown-bred man as pilot of her ship of state.

Since this appreciation of Speaker Walker was written he has announced his candidacy for governor of Massachusetts. The plan in vogue in the Republican party of that state has been to give the speaker of the House of Representatives three terms in the office and then promote him to the office of lieutenant governor, from which, after three terms, he goes to the governorship for three terms. If Governor Draper had been re-elected last month he would have rounded out three terms and Lieutenant Governor Frothingham would have been nominated for governor in his place, provided the system worked all right. This would have made Mr. Walker the "logical" nominee for lieutenant governor. But now he has announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for governor, which appears to involve a contest for that office between him and Mr. Frothingham (Harvard, '93).

Mr. Walker was re-elected on the ninth of November to the House. He says:

"I have been elected to the legislature of 1911. I am a candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives. I shall not accept another nomination or election to the House, but will run for governor of the commonwealth next fall. I shall make my appeal for nomination directly to the rank and file of the Republican party, and shall depend for active support upon my friends and upon those who believe in the principles and policies for which I stand.

"I believe that the greatest evil in politics to-day is the excessive use of money. Unless the nomination of my party comes to me without the use of money, directly or indirectly, I do not wish it. I also wish to state that if I am again elected speaker of the House of Representatives I shall not allow my candidacy for governor to influence my committee appointments or my other acts as speaker, in the slightest degree."

BROWN'S SENIOR PROFESSOR

First on the list of the faculty in the annual catalogue of the university, next to the name of President Faunce, comes



PROFESSOR JOHN H. APPLETON

that of John Howard Appleton, A. M., Sc. D., Newport-Rogers professor of chemistry. Professor Appleton has been continuously a member of the faculty for forty-seven years this month.

Professor Appleton was graduated at the commencement in September, 1863; he pursued graduate studies in Brown University for two or three months immediately following that commencement; but he was not registered as a graduate student; in the catalogue issued in December, 1863, his name appeared in the faculty list as assistant instructor in analytical chemistry; his name has appeared in the faculty list of every catalogue since. His service to the university commenced early in December, 1863, and it has continued ever since—and he has not been absent a single term during this period of forty-seven years. His beginning his service in the middle of the term, instead of at its opening, happened thus: at the beginning of the term John Peirce was the assistant instructor; for proper reasons he withdrew before the term ended (subsequently he came back as professor); Professor Appleton was appointed in his place.

It is believed that Professor Appleton's term of service exceeds that of any other member of the faculty, since the establishment of the university, as a continuous, full and active record.

DEDICATION OF THE JOHN HAY LIBRARY

The exercises in connection with the dedication of the John Hay Library on Friday, Nov. 11, were exceptionally successful and dignified. The chancellor of the university, Mr. Arnold B. Chace, gave, with Mrs. Chace, a luncheon to many guests at Churchill House on Angell street at one-thirty in the afternoon; and at two-thirty a procession of graduates and other invited guests formed on the middle campus in preparation for the exercises at Sayles Hall. This was one of the largest processions in the history of the university, comprising about 800 persons. The chief marshal was Major Henry B. Rose, '81, with M. S. Fanning, '91, as his chief assistant.

The procession marched southward down the middle campus from University Hall and along the neighboring streets (George and Prospect), re-entering the campus through the Van Wickle gates and thence proceeding to Sayles Hall. There the presiding officer was President Faunce; the other speakers were President-emeritus Angell of the University of Michigan and Hon. Elihu Root, United States senator from New York, a portion of whose impressive addresses is printed elsewhere in this

issue of the Monthly. The hall was completely filled with an interested gathering. A feature of the occasion was the excellent singing of an anthem by the university choir of male voices, trained by Mr. Ware, the university organist. The other music consisted of an organ processional and recessional, a hymn by Mr. Hay, and "O Mother, dear, Brunonia."

At the conclusion of these exercises adjournment was taken to the library, where there were brief dedicatory services. Dr. T. D. Anderson offered prayer: President Faunce received the keys from Mr. Coolidge of Boston, the architect, and transferred them to the librarian, Mr. Koopman; and Mr. Koopman accepted them in a short address. In the evening there were a number of private dinners for the guests of the occasion, Senator Root being the guest of honor at the University Club. From nine to eleven the library was thronged at a brilliant reception. One of the pleasantest features of the whole day was the presence, at the several functions, of Mrs. John Hay, her daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and her son, Clarence Hay.

HISTORY OF THE JOHN HAY LIBRARY*

By President Faunce

"Six years of labor are crowned today by the dedication of a marble building which at the same time commemorates the past and creates the future. That labor includes the toil of masons and mechanics and carpenters and plasterers and painters, it includes the endeavors of the humble hodcarrier and the faithful night watchman. But it includes also the work of the architect whose imagination conceived the building a year before the first stone was laid, and the long solicitude of those who planned the enterprise or made generous gifts long before any architect was approached. The public sees the monumental result—it little dreams of the toilsome process.

"Four years ago, after a talk with our librarian regarding the crowded condition of our university library, detrimental and dangerous both to books and to those who used them, I determined to make some effort toward a new structure. It was clear that we must not make any general appeal to the alumni, since their gifts must be reserved for endowment. We must secure the new building through the gifts of the few who might be generously disposed toward the university or its great cause. Without mentioning my hopes to any member of the university I wrote to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, reminding him that in his many gifts to education through libraries he had made no gift to any institution in Rhode Island. After a careful and protracted correspondence, dealing with the whole question of the proper function of a university library, his offer came, pledging $150,000 on condition that another $150,000 be secured from others for the same purpose. With that offer came the felicitous suggestion that since John Hay, Mr. Carnegie's personal friend, was one of the most distinguished graduates of Brown, the new structure should be called the John Hay Library—a suggestion whose fitness commanded instant assent and adoption.

"Then followed the most spontaneous series of gifts ever known in this state. Within twenty-four hours after the plan was announced in the public press a Rhode Island manufacturer wrote me that he should count it an honor to subscribe $10,000. A member of the corporation sent in his pledge for $5000 and secured $40,000 more by merely mentioning the plans to certain men in New York, who had never visited the city of Providence, but who revered the memory of John Hay. There was no begging

* This and the two following articles are excerpts from the addresses at the dedication of the John Hay Library, Nov. 11.

from anyone or by anyone. In a few months and almost without effort the entire amount was subscribed, and the pathway was clear to a great achievement. The names of these givers should be always cherished in the annals of our university. They are as follows:

"Andrew Carnegie, Everett Colby, Samuel P. Colt, James May Duane, William Gammell, R. H. I. Goddard, William Goddard, Colgate Hoyt, James H. Hoyt, W. W. Keen, J. C. Kerens, Charles G. King, Robert Knight, Henry F. Lippitt, Stephen O. Metcalf, Earl W. Ogilbay, Richard Olney, Marsden J. Perry, Henry Kirke Porter, John D. Rockefeller, Henry Clark Rouse, Mrs. Henry G. Russell, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry D. Sharpe, Mrs. T. P. Shepard, James Speyer, James E. Sullivan, J. H. Wade, George Peabody Wetmore, 'A Friend.'

"The corporation now took up the matter and appointed a building committee consisting of W. V. Kellen, S. O. Edwards, S. O. Metcalf, E. W. Mason, A. B. Chace and W. H. P. Faunce. This committee has been in practically continuous session during two years. It began with a twofold resolve. First, that the inside of the building should be planned before the outside, and that considerations of effective and economical administration should precede all other considerations whatever; second, that there should be no unprofessional competition, but that the architect should be selected simply on the basis of results elsewhere achieved. In carrying out this policy the committee sent its various members, with our university librarian, to visit all important libraries recently erected in the Eastern States.

"It engaged as library expert Mr. Charles C. Soule of Boston, to consult with the librarian and committee at



Courtesy of the Providence Journal

BROWN UNDERGRADUATES CHEER DR. ANGELL AND SENATOR ROOT
President Faunce and Dr. Edward Judson were also caught by the camera

every step, and to put on paper a sketch of just what a thoroughly modern university library should include, in ideal, in apparatus, in plans of administration. It engaged as architects the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, with the understanding that when the plans for the interior were complete it would then be the task of the architects to clothe those plans in an architectural exterior. Whatever success we have attained is due to this initial determination not to consider any architectural scheme until the scope and future uses of the structure had been clearly settled.

"After six months study of other libraries and of our own needs the committee reduced to writing its ideas of a suitable interior and placed that writing in the hands of Mr. Charles A. Coolidge. He at once determined that the style of architecture must be that of the English Renaissance—the period in which Brown University was founded—and gave prolonged study to buildings erected by Sir Christopher Wren and the builders of his time. When the plans had been finished a model of the proposed library was constructed and presented to the corporation for approval. But those plans have grown as the building has progressed.

"Details have been added, proportions have been altered, ornamentation has been diminished or withdrawn, lines have been incised more deeply to bring out the play of light and shadow, and the building has visibly unfolded like some living plant constantly fed and tended by the gardener's hand. We wish to record our deep indebtedness to Mr. Soule for the admirable interior arrangement and equipment, and to Mr. Coolidge for an exterior which in its rare combination of strength and delicacy suggests and symbolizes the character of the statesman whom the building commemorates."

MR. HAY AS AN UNDERGRADUATE

By James B. Angell, '49, LL.D.

"We have assembled here to-day with two purposes in mind: First, to dedicate the new home of the library; secondly, to dedicate it as a monument to John Hay.

"As early as 1784 we find the members of the family from whom the university afterward took its name beginning the handsome contributions to the library which have continued at frequent intervals to our day. In 1835 Manning Hall, the gift of Nicholas Brown, was opened for the library and the chapel. A library fund of $25,000 was raised at about the same time by alumni and other friends of the university. In 1844 Prof. Charles C. Jewett, Librarian and Professor of Modern Languages, was sent abroad to purchase books. While he was there Mr. John Carter Brown furnished him with funds for procuring standard works in French, German and Italian literatures. Mr. Jewett's purchases increased the library by over 7000 volumes, selected with the greatest care. In due time the Manning Hall Library room was outgrown and the building on the corner of Prospect and Waterman streets was erected, which in its turn is outgrown.

"The necessity for more spacious accommodations forced the authorities to ask for aid in the erection of a building suited to the present and future needs. By a happy inspiration they proposed to give it the name of the John Hay Library building. The suggestion struck a responsive chord in the heart of Mr. Carnegie and in the hearts of many others. Therefore we are here rejoicing to-day.

"The importance of the library to the university we cannot overestimate. It is the fountain of its intellectual power. Here you may all come, students and teachers, to kindle your tapers afresh by the inextinguishable lamps with which the great scholars and thinkers of all times have illuminated the world. Here in the quiet library halls the revered masters of science and philosophy and song condescended to sit with us as guides, inspirers and many friends.

"And now as we dedicate to its high

uses this building which is to be hereafter the home of this library with so rich a history, it is fitting that we give to it the name of John Hay, who nourished here in his formative years that fruitful mind which in its full ripeness so blessed his generation. The distinguished statesman who himself so adorned the chair which Mr. Hay filled for nearly seven years with such eminent success will pay the fitting tribute to him as a diplomatist. But as one who has stood in the relation of teacher and friend to him in his college days, I may be permitted to speak with a certain familiarity of him, as he appeared to me then. The number of students was small enough, so that I could know personally all the members of my classes and could see many of them at my home. Hay was one of those whom it was my delight to meet under my own roof.

"His type of mind was one of great modesty and even then of marked brilliancy. When presented to strangers, even when called on to recite in the class, his face habitually flushed with diffidence. I was reminded of his early modesty when on returning from Europe on shipboard with him, as he was coming to take the office of Secretary of State, he assured me that he was assuming the duties with many misgivings. But he was accepting the post because it was a position that one could not well decline. I had the pleasure of reading with him several of the great French and German dramatic masterpieces. I used to say that he was the best translator I ever had in my classes. He not only apprehended with precision the meaning of the original, but he excelled all others in the felicity of finding the exact English equivalent of the original. That extraordinary mastery of the best vocabulary in our tongue which gives such a charm to all the writings of maturer life was easily discernible even then. College poetry cannot generally be regarded as prophetic of a great poetic career for its author. But some of Hay's verses in his college days both by their diction and their power of imagination seemed to us to promise distinction if he should choose to continue his poetic efforts.

"In short, those of us who knew him best looked for a distinctly literary career for him. We experienced a serious disappointment when we saw that events were turning him in a different direction. Fortunately he has left us some work which shows what he might have done if his whole life had been given to purely literary production. Where can one turn to a more charming picture of the life and spirit of a nation than he gave us in his 'Castilian Days'? Where will you look for a style more rich and racy and sparkling? His great work, 'The Life of Lincoln,' to which he devoted ten years in conjunction with his friend, Nicolay, while replete with knowledge at first hand, showed such patient research, such moderation and justice and restraint in the discussion of burning questions and in the portraiture of bitter antagonists, and so thorough acquaintance with the inmost life of Lincoln, that it is justly accepted by the world as the authentic portraiture of the great president. It would not be easy to find in our historical literature passages finer in conception and nobler in simplicity than Hay's chapter on the death of Lincoln"

MR. HAY AS A DIPLOMAT

By Elihu Root, LL.D., Senator from New York

"High credit is due to a country that can appreciate such a man as John Hay; that has justly estimated his merit, has valued his service, and honors his memory. A people capable of this have something about them too fine to permit them to be given over to the worship of merely material things. It would be difficult to conceive of a sharper contrast than that between the character of Mr. Hay and the confident, thick-skinned, self-assertive, pushing, hustling character ordinarily as-

sociated with success in the practical affairs of this hurly-burly world. The note in his daily life which most challenged the attention of an observer was that of extreme refinement, sensitiveness and reserve. He was unassuming, retiring, self-effacing. He was thoroughly democratic in his sympathies and convictions. He took men at their character value, without regard to place or power or wealth. He was indifferent to popularity, while he was keenly alive to the approval of all those whose judgment he respected and whose friendship he valued. His life was his own and he shared it only with those he loved. He never put it in evidence at the bar of public opinion or entered it in competition for the prizes of public life. The proud modesty of his self-respect made it impossible for him to testify in his own behalf or to allege his own merits. He left others to judge what he was and what he accomplished, without even aid from him, while his generous and loyal nature was never weary of giving credit and praise and honor to his associates and contemporaries to the extreme limit of their deserts.

"He was sensitive to beauty in all its forms—beauty in nature, in art, in form of literary expression, in thought, in human character. The principles of Christian ethics controlled his judgments and his practice. A fine and correct taste determined the attractions and repulsions of his life, but he was not narrow or finical. He had the enthusiasm of humanity. He had breadth of view and kindness of judgment. He had the saving grace of humor to a very high degree, and his humor was exquisite, delicate and subtle. His estimates of men and their lives cut through all appearances to the realities, were independent of clothes and houses and the accident of manners, and seized upon whatever was true and human, whether it was in the miner's hut or the farmer's ranch or the millionaire's palace. The scope of his human sympathy was universal. He could write both the 'Pike County Ballads' and 'Castilian Days.' Quality appealed to him, whether in an earl or a longshoreman. He had a fine sense of proportion and of the fitness of things. He had imagination, without which no man can be great in business or science or government any more than in literature or art.

"His nature had its penalties. He shrank from rude, personal contact. As things fine and noble gave him pleasure, things brutal and sordid caused him pain. He could fight for a cause or a friend, but he shrank from fighting for himself. Everything personally competitive or assertive was distasteful. In his later years the prospect of a public appearance made him positively ill for days before the time arrived.

"Under ordinary conditions one would expect such a nature to withhold itself from the practical conflicts of life, to develop the critical faculty at the expense of its dynamic force, and to play its part rather as an observer and commentator than as an actor in the affairs of the world.

"There were, however, other elements in this character which forbade such a life. Mr. Hay was born and bred in what was then the rude frontier land of the Middle West. His youth was passed amid the working of the mighty forces that urged on across the prairies and valleys of the continent the most stupendous movement of population since the downfall of the Roman Empire, and that built up and dedicated to freedom this republic. The air he breathed was charged with the tense feelings of the Kansas-Nebraska conflict. The indignation, the wrath, the exhortations, the prayers, the stern resolves, the bloodshed and sacrifice, the moral uplifting and sublimation of that great struggle between freedom and slavery were borne in upon this gentle, receptive and impressionable soul in its unfolding. He returned from his sojourn as a student in the grateful associations of this learned institution to the battlefield of Miltonic conflict in the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

"From somewhere in the past, perhaps from Scotland of the Covenant, perhaps from the German Palatinate, harried and ravaged in religious wars, had come a strain of religious feeling and capacity for self-devotion that answered to the influences of this environ-

ment. The youth knew Lincoln and became his disciple. During four years in the White House the inspiration and controlling power of that great nature guided the growth of the young assistant secretary. The relation between them was not the ordinary official relation between a great officer and a young assistant. It was personal and affectionate. Often in later times, when Mr. Hay was premier in the cabinets of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, some incident of service in the White House would recall to his mind events of the earlier days among the same familiar scenes, and the telling of the story with all the charm and graphic power we know so well would leave an impression upon his associates never to be forgotten. One such recital illustrates the relation between the two. Through the centre of the second story of the White House runs a long corridor from the extreme east to the extreme west. Mr. Lincoln slept in a room at the western end and the young assistant secretary slept in a little room at the southeastern corner. The President, oppressed and disturbed by the cares and perplexities and nervous tension of the great war, was often sleepless, and often, when he had long sought sleep in vain, he would rise and go down to the boy's room and waken him in the dead of night, and, sitting on the edge of his bed, would read aloud to him from some favorite book until the current of thought was changed and sleep seemed possible. Sometimes it was the Bible; sometimes Shakespeare; sometimes Tom Hood. The spiritual insight of the great liberator divined in the soul of the boy the sympathy and responsiveness which returned to the reader a calm and solace he could not find in the cold, dull page alone.

"Upon this foundation was built up the character that Mr. Hay brought to the great office of the Secretary of State. He brought also the results of wide and varied training in his maturer years. Five years as Secretary of Legation in Paris, in Vienna and in Madrid, two years as Assistant Secretary of State, service as Ambassador to Great Britain, had given him the technique of the profession of diplomacy; had taught him the language of diplomacy in which words so often have a far different weight and meaning from the same words used in other professions, at the bar, in business and literature. He had learned the methods, the conventions, the etiquette, the prejudices, the delicate and difficult art of diplomatic polemics. He had learned how to avoid the blundering obtuseness to the sentiments and real feelings of others which so often brings to naught the good intentions of well-meaning but uninstructed negotiators and an occasional illustration of which has suggested the reproach implied in the phrase, 'shirt-sleeves diplomacy.'

"Five years as an editorial writer for the New York Tribune and a considerable period as its responsible editor had broadened his knowledge and interest in the multitude of questions affecting the internal interests of America, and had given him a familiarity with public men and public affairs. His life had been passed among men of thought and men of action. Letters, art, science, business, public life, the professions, had contributed the friendships that enlisted his sympathies. He knew many places and their people; many sides of life; many points of view. He came to the State Department just at the time when the conclusion of the war with Spain opened a new era in the relations between the United States and the other nations of the earth. The establishment of the new relations was important, exigent and critical. It concerned American prestige and prosperity, the country's place in the estimation of the world, its opportunity for influence for its own good and for the good of mankind. The conjuncture of the time and the man was most fortunate. Mr. Hay impressed upon the diplomacy of the United States at this critical period a quality of courtesy, of consideration, of competency in dealing with diplomatic questions, and a quality of simplicity and truthfulness worthy of the disciple of Lincoln. The little questions that trouble so many small men—petty tricks and deceptions and subterfuges and small advantages—had no place in his scheme of conduct. Always the broad view, the kindly judgment, the considerate treatment, the true dignity

of nations, the true interests of his people and of civilization, guided his action. . . .

"He himself has said: 'There are many crosses and trials in the life of one who is endeavoring to serve the commonwealth, but there are also two permanent sources of comfort. One is the support and sympathy of honest and reasonable people. The other is the conviction dwelling forever, like a well of living water, in the hearts of all of us who have faith in the country, that all we do, in the fear of God and the love of the land, will somehow be overruled to the public good; and that even our errors and failures cannot greatly check the irresistible onward march of this mighty republic, the consummate evolution of countless ages, called by divine voices to a destiny grander and brighter than we can conceive, and moving always, consciously or unconsciously, along lines of beneficent achievement whose constant aims and ultimate ends are peace and righteousness.'

"I think he would not greatly desire that statues and columns be erected in his memory; that he sought for no monument other than the perpetual existence of the republic into whose structure he had wrought his life. But we may be sure that this memorial, dedicated to the art of letters, in which he found his solace and refuge from the harsh storms of life, standing amid the scenes that were dear to his memories of youth, inscribed with his name by the proud affection of his Alma Mater, would be inexpressibly grateful to his heart."

MR. KOOPMAN'S ADDRESS

"Our forefathers of 200 years ago had, as you are aware, a fancy for naming the books they wrote keys to the subjects treated, the most familiar example to us of Rhode Island being Roger Williams's Key into the Language of America, a work that men still prize, not only for its rarity but even more for its scientific value. It is not necessary, however, to seek in its metaphorical meanings the appeal which the key makes to the imagination. This little object itself is potent to unlock more avenues of learning than any one man ever can follow, and more than were open to all men since the beginning of the world down even to Mr. Hay's own generation.

"So, Mr. President, it is with a great sense of responsibility and obligation that I accept this key as I do, first in the name of the thousand active members of the university, for whom its daily task shall be to unlock the world's treasures of past and contemporary knowledge and inspiration. I accept it also in the name of the 7000 former members of the university, for whom it shall nightly lock and safely guard the 140 different libraries known to as many generations of Brown students, from the little handful of books hastily gathered up at the outbreak of the Revolution and huddled away in the drawer of a table in Wrentham down to the latest volume, over which the graduate of last commencement burned the midnight oil.

"For the library is the true chambered nautilus, forever enlarging its bounds, yet never relinquishing its old possessions. I accept this key also in the name of the unknown and unimagined future, whereof the youngest now living shall see but a fragment. What discoveries and revelations this key is destined to unlock no man can guess, though it may be salutary sometimes to make the trial; but of this we are sure, that, whatever riddles of the universe any future generation may solve, it must leave to its successors yet greater marvels 'still unread in the manuscripts of God.'"

BROWN TEAM ENTERTAINED

ENTHUSIASTIC BOSTON DINNER IN HONOR OF THE FOOTBALL PLAYERS

It was a great and glorious occasion at Young's Hotel in Boston, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, when a dinner was given in honor of the Brown football team by some of the alumni of Boston and vicinity.

There were 19 members of the team present, headed by Captain James R. McKay, this year's captain, and William E. Sprackling, the all but universal selection for All-America quarterback, who had a few hours previously been elected captain of next year's Brown team.

There were Coaches E. N. Robinson, '96, and J. D. Pryor, '08, Trainer Charles H. Huggins, Professor Fred W. Marvel, '94, supervisor of athletics; Frederick W. Woodcock, '91, coach of the baseball team, and others who make Brown's teams what they are.

There were baseball and football men of former days, such as I. O. Hunt, '99, A. W. Ingalls, '05, Norman Gunderson, '86, G. E. Warren, '89, Fred Tenney, '94, Dr. F. H. Sexton, '93, J. D. E. Jones, '93, T. F. I. McDonald, '91, Frederick Schwinn, '05, and such representatives of the present as W. C. Giles, '11, captain of the baseball team, and J. E. Hinckley, '11, manager of the track team.

There were Charles W. Towne, '97, and A. G. Chaffee, '02, who took turns at leading the songs and cheers, one or the other being nearly always busy.

There were at the head table or scattered about the hall a long line of speakers, who included, beside the athletic men, Frederick H. Williams, '77, the toastmaster and principal organizer of the meeting; Joseph Walker, '87, speaker of the Massachusetts House; Andrew J. Jennings, '72, a trustee of the university; Judge Frederick D. Ely, '59, the oldest graduate present; George F. Bean, '81, Professor Courtney Langdon, '91, representing the Brown faculty, and Lewis A. Waterman, '94, who was almost elected governor of Rhode Island on the Democratic ticket last month.

At the head table also were Albert G. Fisher, '70, Rev. John M. English, '70, and Rev. Charles H. Spalding, '65. Of the Brown team those present were Captain James R. McKay, William E. Sprackling, Edward A. Adams, Russell G. Ashbaugh, Arthur E. Bartlett, Stephen S. Bean, Robert W. Bigelow, Jr., Alfred E. Corp, George M. Crowther, Jeffrey S. Goldberg, Jacob E. High, Oliver M. Kranz, Daniel H. Kulp, Wiley H. Marble, Frederick L. Mulcahy, Charles P. Sisson, Arthur E. Staff, Edward E. Warner and Foster V. Young.

There was also present, very much present, one large Brown spirit, which got exuberant and excited every time Yale was mentioned, and didn't seem to worry much at the name of Harvard.

The speeches said little else but what a game it had been at New Haven, and how everybody had worked together for it and ought to be thanked, and what it might mean for Brown, and how the prospects were for a repetition of the game next year, and a victory over Harvard as well.

The company numbered nearly 200, including some "sub-freshmen" from the neighborhood, who were joyously urged to come to Brown. It was announced that three other dinners in honor of the team are to be held within the next few days.

Mr. Jennings of the board of trustees proclaimed the virtues of athletics, urging his hearers to remember that it was to the prowess of the Greek athlete that the proficiency of the nation in intellectual lines was measurably due. Captain McKay thanked the eleven for its faithful work and prophesied another great year under Captain Sprackling. The new captain said that what is needed is a sufficient number of men to fill the gaps made by the graduation of the senior members of the team. Mr. Bean, chairman of the Alumni Advisory Council, and father of the only freshman

member of the team as it played Yale, declared that no eleven in the history of the college has ranked so high in scholarship as this year's players do. Professor Langdon added the statement that the team averages higher than the non-athletic students of the college. At the close of his remarks he recited the following verses:



From the Boston Globe THE BOSTON FOOTBALL DINNER

"What care ye how others rank you?
We Brown men are here to thank you
For the glory ye have shed
On Brunonia's honored fame.

Stand they first or stand they fourth,
East, west, south or north,
Lovers of true sport have said:
'Brown's team played the finest, strongest, smoothest, cleanest game.'"

Speaker Walker referred to the stimulus to alumni spirit that the football victories of the present year had afforded. Coach Robinson spoke briefly and modestly of the achievements of the year, but laid stress on the "team work" that had prevailed everywhere. Professor Marvel declared that never in his experience had he seen faculty, managers, coaches, team and undergraduates working so harmoniously.

Other speakers were J. D. E. Jones, I. O. Hunt, Judge Ely and Lewis A. Waterman. The latter was introduced as "the man who almost made a touchdown for the governorship in Rhode Island." Mr. Waterman asked if he were never to get away from having the fact that he had been "licked" thrown in his face.

"What do I care about being licked," he said, "as long as Brown licked Yale?"

New songs under the leadership of Charles W. Towne and A. G. Chaffee were sung with immense enthusiasm as follows:

(*To the tune of "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?"*)

Oh, Nicholas Brown once took a trip to old New Haven town
To hold a fistic confab with a friend of great renown.
This friend was Eli Yale, a man of great athletic deeds,
And every time his muscles worked his foes took to the weeds.
But, strange to say, Young Nick was quick and shifty on his pins,
And when the awful carnage ceased, the umpire yelled "Brown wins."

CHORUS.

Has anybody here seen Eli,
E, E, double L, I?
Has anybody here seen Eli,
Eli with the plastered leg?
Oh, we blacked his eye, while his face turned pale,
And we picked those locks that are labelled "Yale."
Has anybody here seen Eli, (spoken) "No,"
Eli with the Brown goose egg?

And when the fallen champion and his coaches got their breath,
They looked around to see just what had threatened them with death;
And there upon the side-lines stood the gent who'd planned the blow,
A lad who'd pulled off football bucks a dozen years ago.
He knew the old-style football game, he also knew the new,
And sent his Brown-bred boys to put the whitewash on the Blue.

CHORUS.

Has anybody here seen Robby,
R, O, double B, Y?
Has anybody here seen Robby,
Robby with his eyes to heaven.
Oh, the heavens are Blue, but the gridiron's Brown,
And that's the spot where Yale fell down;
Has anybody here seen Robby,
Robby with the unlicked 'Leven?

(*To the tune of "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet."*)

Put on your old Brown bunting, let McKay do the punting,
While Sprackling starts 'em on the run;
Oh, we'll twist the tail of that bulldog Yale,
Till he "Ki-yi's" "Twenty-one."

(*To the tune of "Rings on My Fingers."*)

For we've got Harvard excited, Penn on the run,
The Indians stampeded, and poor old Yale well done, (spoken) "Wow."
But we want another, another victim's name,
It's that bickering, dickering, flickering Dartmouth game—the same!

The menu card was arranged in football parlance as follows:

FORWARD PASSES.

Oysters on the halfback, Capt. McKay style
"Skin Tackle" Chicken. Consomme a la Yale
Amherst "Aggie" Celery
Olives
"Red Skin" Radishes
"Gridiron" Smelts, "Tufts" Sauce
Potato Croquettes
Filet of Beef Larded, "Bruno" Sauce
"Vermont" Roast Stuffed Turkey
Korp-Kratz-Kulp Fruit Salad
Nuts a la Sprackling
Sisson Pudding "Brent" Ice Cream
Ashbaugh Sherbet "Shad" Adams Cake
"Cy" Young Cheese High (grade) Coffee
"Robbie and Don" Cigars

The affair was arranged by the following committee: Fred H. Williams, '77, chairman; Charles R. Adams, '80; George F. Bean, '81; Fred W. Woodcock, '91, and Clarence H. Lingham, '97.

RANKING THE FOOTBALL TEAMS

NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S EXPERT GIVES HARVARD FIRST PLACE AND PUTS BROWN SECOND

By "Herbert"

In reviewing the football season, which came to an end on Saturday with the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia, for the purpose of ranking, the critics are confronted with such a bewildering maze that no two are likely to agree beyond placing Harvard at the top. The trail of comparative scores leads into a labyrinth that ends in nothing. There is absolutely no way to reconcile a set of scores that reads like this: Harvard 12, Brown 0; Brown 21, Yale 0; Yale 0, Harvard 0. Other combinations could be cited that would present a problem no easier to solve, or a puzzle no easier to unravel, so that comparative scores must be considered only in the most indirect way except in final games, by those who undertake the thankless task of ranking the teams. If the elevens were placed on a percentage basis of games won and lost the result would be ludicrous. Bowdoin and Trinity, for instance, which have lost only one game this season, would rank above Yale. It remains, then, for the elevens to be judged on the basis of their best form on a relatively late date in the season, and the ranking herewith submitted conforms to opinions formed by seeing the leading teams in action in the more important games.

In cases where the lines are far separated and where two elevens did not meet more than a single opponent in common, it is even harder to draw a conclusion. Pennsylvania defeated Brown 20 to 0, and Brown defeated Yale 21 to 0, and yet Yale must be ranked above Pennsylvania, for the reason that, in my opinion, Yale played better football against Princeton and Harvard than Pennsylvania did in defeating Cornell on Thursday by a score of 12 to 6. The whole question, therefore, simmers down to the judgment and somewhat arbitrary opinions of individuals, and in my judgment and in my opinion the leading teams should be placed as follows:

1 Harvard.	10 Lafayette.
2 Brown.	11 Carlisle.
3 Yale.	12 Syracuse.
4 Pennsylvania.	13 Trinity.
5 Annapolis.	14 Amherst.
6 Princeton.	15 New York.
7 Dartmouth.	16 Bowdoin.
8 West Point.	17 Ursinus.
9 Cornell.	18 Wesleyan.

Ursinus, which defeated Pennsylvania in the opening game of the season, deserves, perhaps, a better place. The team was a good one on that day, and later as well, losing only one game, and that to Lafayette. Williams, Colgate, Swarthmore, Union, Stevens, Rochester, Holy Cross, Vermont, Tufts, Rutgers, Villa Nova, Colby and other of the smaller teams played well in spots, but hardly well enough throughout the season to get a ranking. Michigan earned the so-called championship of the West, with Minnesota second, while Vanderbilt won the Southern championship. The University of Pittsburg was unbeaten and unscored on, while running up a grand total of 282 points.

"Harvard's team was the strongest I ever played against," were the words of Johnny Kilpatrick, Yale's great end, following the tie game at New Haven on Nov. 19, and whereas Harvard failed to defeat Yale, the eleven, in my opinion, was enough stronger to leave no question as to its right to a place at the top. The team played some poor football in its final, all important game which nullified to a large extent the most powerful and finished attack I have seen this season. Wigglesworth, too, failed to make the most of opportunities presented, so that the machine failed to develop its real power. It must be said in all fairness that Yale, because of conditions, could not show the full offensive strength of

the team, but the elevens must be judged on what was accomplished, and Harvard had an equally strong defence, while the attack was more forceful, more varied, more effective and better sustained. The Crimson eleven went through the season without a defeat, and was developed in an even, systematic way, for which much credit must be given. It reached the fulness of its strength, perhaps, in the game against Dartmouth, or at least it failed to run so smoothly against the sturdy, plucky men from Yale, but, all things considered, it deserves what honor comes from being ranked in first place.

It may be somewhat inconsistent to say that, in my opinion, the Brown eleven, as it played against Yale, would have beaten the Harvard eleven as it played against Yale. It seems that in such case Brown should be placed above Harvard in the ranking, but Brown had its chance against the Crimson eleven, and the defeat, by a score of 12 to 0, must be considered, even if the score was not a fair measure of the strength of the two teams. In some respects Brown made an even better fight against Harvard than Yale did against Harvard. In any case, the team from Providence showed greater offensive strength against the Crimson defence and actually threatened to score when an intercepted forward pass acted as a boomerang and a Harvard man ran the length of the field for a touchdown. Brown is placed second to Harvard and over Yale for the simple reason that it is impossible to overlook that game on Nov. 5, when Brown fairly crushed the Blue eleven by a score of 21 to 0. If the teams had met on Nov. 19 there would have been a different story to tell, as Yale's eleven which faced Harvard was stronger perhaps by 40 per cent. than Yale's demoralized eleven which faced Brown. Even with this added strength, however, I am disposed to think that I would cast in my lot with Brown, as I rarely if ever saw such a strong, smooth, versatile and finished team take the field as on that day at New Haven when Yale was so clearly outplayed.

In ranking Yale third I am simply following out my idea of what Yale could accomplish in facing West Point and Pennsylvania on the day that Harvard was played to a tie. As said before, scores would lead to a far different conclusion. Pennsylvania 20, Brown 0, and Brown 21, Yale 0, would indicate that Pennsylvania should be ranked above both, and yet the Quakers as I saw them in action against Cornell on Thanksgiving Day did not measure up, as a team, in my opinion, to the elevens of Yale and Brown. There is room for an argument, of course, but it may be said in passing that I was graduated from Union, and consequently cannot be accused of prejudice, even if my judgment is questioned. With one more full week of practice I believe that Yale would have had the greatest team in the country. As I have said before, I never saw a pluckier lot of men, but the ranking is based not on their pluck and gameness, but on what was accomplished in defeating Princeton and holding Harvard to a tie. The Pennsylvania team lost all chance for a better ranking by its rather loose play against Cornell on Thursday.

A good football judge, who has seen most of the games this year, said to me yesterday in talking of the ranking: "Put Harvard first, Brown second and the next eight noses apart. By the next eight I mean Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Annapolis, West Point, Lafayette, Dartmouth and Cornell." He was not far wrong; the first ten, in fact, on their best form are mighty close together.

The New York Sun puts Harvard first, Penn second, Brown third and Yale fourth. The Providence Journal makes the order Harvard, Penn, Brown and Michigan. The Boston Post substitutes Yale for Michigan in fourth place. Most writers put Sprackling and McKay on the "All-American" eleven.

LUNCHEON GRILLS—II

"The longer I live," said the Professor, "the more I am impressed with the trials of life."

"The trials of life indeed!" exclaimed the Genial Insurrectionist. "My dear sir, what has put you in so unusual a mood? You, the habitual optimist; why do you magnify the frets of life on this beautiful November day?"

"Yes, it is a beautiful day," said the Professor, "but I cannot help thinking of all the petty woes humanity has to bear; the constant worry of the young professional man over the family income; the mother's worry about her ailing child; the disappointed ambition of the teacher; the failures of all of us to achieve what we would. There is a perplexing mystery about sorrow. Why should we be called upon to suffer? Why have pain and grief been put in the world?"

"But *have* they been put in the world?" inquired the Governor. "Are they not the inevitable corollary of existence for which nobody is responsible?"

"That is a deep and searching question," observed the Professor, with a twinkle of the eye despite his avowed pessimism. "That is a question that goes to the heart of things, Governor, but if we were to discuss it, we might venture too far afield. I was not thinking so much of the ultimate cause of ill as of the ill itself. How unfortunate it is that life is not maintained for us—I might say for, by and of us, if I were Abraham Lincoln—at its happiest levels. Granting for the sake of argument that nobody is responsible for the presence of evil in the world, why is it that we have failed so miserably to eradicate misery?"

"But have we failed?" queried the Governor.

"Yes," rejoined the Professor, "I think we have. We are living in the midst of the most complex civilization the human race has ever known. We have contrived a multitude of devices for our comfort and enjoyment. We have run the inventive gamut from phonographs to wireless telegraphy, we have compassed the alphabet with our aeroplanes and zylophones, we have captured one Pole and are off for the other, we have introduced our convenient taxis into our cities—to say nothing of our inconvenient taxes everywhere; and yet we are not happy. We have not reached the core of the problem. We are as much the bond-servants of pain and sorrow as we ever were."

"Philosophy, Professor, philosophy; that is all we need," urged the Genial Insurrectionist. "A philosopher can be cheerful, no matter what his environment. Some people shudder at a single gravestone; others see only peace and dignity and loveliness in a whole cemetery. It depends upon the point of view. Pain lends savor to joy; and if joy hath lost its savor, wherewith shall it be savored? If I were going to prescribe a universe I should write: 'Five parts joy, one part pain'; and that is not so far from the actual proportion in the lives of most of us."

"I should not like," said the Professor, "to seem to establish my judgment in opposition to that of any of you estimable gentlemen, but if I might be allowed to express a discreet personal opinion, founded upon a long, though modest, observation, I would put the proportion differently. 'One-half joy, one-half pain,' I would say."

"It seems to me," remarked the Commuter, "that life is mostly neither joy nor pain, but a fairly comfortable experience half way between. Recall almost any recent day, and will you not find that, by and large, it was satisfactory? At least it was not unbearable."

"If we could pick and choose our days," rejoined the Professor, "we might find them cheerful enough. But are there not some days when everything goes wrong? I remember a friend of mine who told me not long ago that the day before had been a constant succession of misfortunes and irritations for him."

"Even so," said the Commuter, "you can go home at night and plunk your head under the bed-sheets and forget the whole Confounded Universe, serene in the conviction born of experience that the world will wear a happier aspect in the morning."

"But will it?" asked the Governor.

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OUR CHRISTMAS VISITORS

It is with great satisfaction that we have received the announcement of the meetings of four learned societies to be held at Brown University during the Christmas recess. Our visitors are the American Anthropological Association, the American Folk-Lore Society, the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America. These are all national organizations and will bring to Providence scholars of the first rank in their several fields.

Such meetings yield a three-fold benefit. Independently of the place of assemblage they give to the world a series of discussions that add to human knowledge. They strengthen the hands of the local representatives of their subjects in various ways; most of all, perhaps, by showing them to their neighbors not as isolated scholars, but as honored members of a great and learned body. They also render an important service to culture in the community in which their deliberations are held, both by the direct information imparted and by the stimulus to knowledge which their sessions impart. A fourth source of benefit might well be recognized in the social and recreative features of the week.

Altogether such meetings cannot fail to be a source of profit and enjoyment to both visitors and hosts, and we count those of our readers happy who shall find themselves able to take the humble part of listeners at any of these distinguished sessions.

THE CRANSTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

Brown men of the past as well as the present should, and doubtless will, feel an interest in the fortieth anniversary exercises of the Cranston Street Baptist Church of Providence. For many years this church has been exceedingly hospitable to the students of Brown. It has invited them—especially in their freshman year—to its services and receptions, and has given them far more than a perfunctory and labored welcome. Under Dr. Bixby's long administration it became a real home for many undergraduates; since Dr. Henson came as pastor there has been no diminution of the church's interest in the college. It should be added that the church numbers many Brown men among its loyal workers.

The Cranston Street Church has always seemed to us an ideal organization of its kind—cordial, harmonious, efficient. Its men's club is a fine and numerous body of ready and devoted members. No part of its convenient church property is left unused—all is brought into effective play. We extend our hearty congratulations to Dr. Henson and his congregation on this fortieth anniversary, and earnestly wish them many happy returns of the day.

CROWDED PAGES

Owing to the press of football and library news upon our space this month, much timely matter has been unavoidably omitted. Even with the six pages recently added to the magazine's capacity we have none too much room in which to reflect the more important and interesting activites of Brown.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

Phi Beta Kappa and Fraternities

The subjoined communication is self-explanatory:

"In connection with the extracts from the dean's report published in the last Alumni Monthly the following statistics may be interesting:

"During the 11 years from 1900 to 1910, inclusive, there were 232 undergraduates elected to Phi Beta Kappa, of whom 163 or 70.3 per cent. were fraternity men. From the senior classes from 1905 to 1911, inclusive, there were 60 elected to Phi Beta Kappa during the junior year, of whom 45, or 75 per cent., were fraternity men. From the seven classes from 1904 to 1910, inclusive, there were 69 elected to Phi Beta Kappa during the senior year, of whom 47, or 68.2 per cent., were fraternity men."

Women's College Notes

The Slater Memorial Homestead on Benefit street, which has for some years been owned by Brown University and used as a dormitory for the Women's College, has been purchased from the university and will be presented by Miss E. C. McVickar and friends to the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, to be used as headquarters for the work of the diocese. The house will be a memorial to the late Bishop McVickar.

The Slater house was the gift of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater to the university about ten years ago, but since the erection of the new hall of residence the Women's College has vacated the building. The sale price is said to have been about $10,000.

By vote of the corporation the new dormitory on Cushing street has been named Miller Hall.

Brown, 50; Vermont, 0

After defeating Yale 21 to 0, the Brown team decided to see what could be done with Vermont. On Andrews Field, Nov. 12, the Green Mountain eleven was soundly beaten by a score of 50 to 0. As the game progressed, Coach Robinson sent in substitute after substitute, but still the Vermont line was ripped and torn like paper. Brown used a total of 21 men during the contest.

The one great thing which the game showed was that Brown, with her regular line-up, had about the best offensive machine this year that she has had in the history of the game. More than any other play, the forward pass was used by both teams. Sometimes it was successful and sometimes it failed, but on the whole Brown profited the more by it.

BROWN, 50	VERMONT, 0
Adams, Staff, G. Adams, l. e.	r. e., Pike
Kratz, l. t.	r. t., Buckmiller
Kulp, l. g.	r. g., Squires
Sisson, c.	c., Walker
Corp, Goldberg, r. g.	l. g., Waterman, Cobb
Smith, Bartlett, r. t.	l. t., Dorr
Ashbaugh, Mulcahy, r. e.	l. e., Daly
Young, Marble, l. h. b.	r. h. b., McIntosh, Smith
McKay, Warner, Metcalf, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Sefton
Sprackling, Crowther, q. b.	q. b., Pierce, O'Brien
Bean, Bingham, f. b.	f. b., Whalen, O'Brien

Score—Brown 50, Vermont 0. Touchdowns—McKay 2, Bingham 2, Crowther 2, Ashbaugh, Sprackling. Goals from touchdowns—Smith 6, McKay. Goal from field—Crowther. Referee—Murphy of Harvard. Umpire—Low of Dartmouth. Field judge—Schwinn of Brown. Time—Four 14-minute periods.

Brown, 49; "Aggies," 0

Determined to run up a good-sized score against the eleven of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Andrews Field, Nov. 19, and thus emphasize the strength of the home team, Brown played aggressive ball from start to finish and increased its points won during the season of 1910 to 184.

The game was largely attended. Brown's excellent showing this year attracted more spectators than usually come out to one of the less important matches, while the fact that the simultaneous Yale-Harvard match at New Haven was to be scored on a blackboard at one end of the field proved an extra inducement. Some 200 Boy Scouts in uniform, and with a big American flag, occupied seats in the north stand as guests of the Brown Athletic Association, and furnished the most spontaneous cheering of the day.

Toward the end of the second period the Aggies threatened to score. They got the ball only a foot from the Brown goal line, but time was called shortly after the Brown team had successfully held the visitors at that dangerous point.

The Amherst men put up a sharp fight throughout, but were outclassed and found it well-nigh impossible to stop the onslaught of the Brown backs, who tore through the line for gain after gain, while a few end runs were intermingled to good advantage.

The speed of the hill men was too great for the Massachusetts players, and the ball was carried down the field in a manner which caused the spectators to marvel. Splendid interference was afforded the runner and the backfield, despite the several changes, worked like a machine. In all, 24 Brown men were used.

Brown was not called upon to try any new plays and old-style football was used from start to finish, although the forward pass was used to good advantage at times. The Aggies gained first down five times during the contest, but resorted to the forward pass only twice. The summary:

BROWN, 49	AMHERST AGGIES, 0
E. A. Adams, Jarvis, Ashbaugh, Staff, l. e.	r. e., Larsen
Kratz, l. t.	r. t., Powers
Goldberg, Kulp, l. g.	r. g., Hubert
Sisson, c.	c., Johnson
Corp, Goldberg, Babington, r. g.	l. g., Griffin
Smith, Bartlett, r. t.	l. t., Hayden, Samson
Ashbaugh, Mulcahy, r. e.	l. e., Lane, O'Brien
Sprackling, Crowther, q. b.	q. b., Gore
Young, Marble, l. h. b., r. h. b., Goodnough, Morse, L. Smith	
McKay, Warner, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Moreau
High, Bingham, Bean, Snell, f. b.	f. b., Brewer

Score—Brown 49, Amherst Aggies 0. Touchdowns—High, McKay 4, Crowther 2, Marble. Goals from touchdowns—Smith 4, McKay 2. Goal from field—Sprackling. Referee—Murphy of Harvard. Umpire—Farmer of Dartmouth. Field judge—Foley of Amherst. Head linesman—Curtis of Brown. Time—Four 14-minute periods.

Brown, 15; Carlisle, 6

Brown made four touchdowns against the Carlisle Indians in the last game of the season at Andrews Field on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, but only two of them counted, because of alleged holding and tripping. Ten thousand people, more than were before assembled for a football game in Providence, saw the match. The weather was mild and bright.

Brown's chief difficulty was in stopping a delayed double pass play by which the Indian ends and tackles rushed through the opposite side of the line for gains. The Indians, in the third period, tried this formation many times and finally forced Brown the length of the field for a touchdown. With the exception of this formation Brown had the visitors covered in all departments of the game.

Quarterback Sprackling made a brilliant showing, being followed closely by Captain McKay. On the second play of the game Sprackling swung down the full length of the field, using the straight arm magnificently on half a dozen Indians, across the goal line, but the ball was sent back to where it started from on the claim that Brown was holding. The decision was greeted with protests from both sides of the field. The run by Sprackling was 85 yards, through the centre of the field all the way.

Again Sprackling dashed through the visiting team for 30 yards, this time the play being allowed. He also kicked a pretty field goal in the first period, the first score of the game. His second attempt, later in the game, failed.

In the second period High tore through the field for 30 yards and what was thought to be a touchdown; but this time the referee said there was tripping by Brown and sent the ball back. Another series of audible protests greeted the decision.

Brown pulled off several brilliant forward passes, the last one, by Ashbaugh, resulting in the last touchdown of the game. Two others failed to reach a player before striking ground.

Captain McKay made several good gains through the line, being at the best of his form throughout. His play was fierce and accurate, and frequently, when called upon to make first downs, he did so readily through the tackles.

Houser, the Indian captain, was the bulwark of his team and his weight allowed him to plough through tackles and guards for good gains. The Indian quar-

ter, Arcasa, and Lone Star made several good end runs along the side lines.

It did not take Sprackling long to find out that the Carlisle line was too strong to take any liberties with, and he early decided to use the kicking game. He himself did most of the punting, and did it well. When the ball had, in the second period, been forced well down in the Indians' territory, and after the defence of the latter had stiffened, Sprackling seized the psychological moment and made a beautiful forward pass to Ashbaugh, which covered 20 of the remaining 24 yards to the goal line. Again in the last quarter it was due largely to his generalship and fine forward passing that Brown scored another touchdown.

The Carlisle linemen opened up big holes, through which their backs plunged repeatedly for good gains, and the Brown secondary defence had the time of its life fighting to tighten up enough to hold for downs when its goal line was seriously threatened.

Sprackling used all sorts of trick plays and forward passes, and it was through these that his team won. The Indians seldom resorted to the forward pass, but they used one trick play, with variations, repeatedly, and seldom failed to gain on it. On this play the ball was snapped to Captain Houser, who in turn made a deceptive and partially concealed pass to the fullback or a half. Then Houser would make a fake plunge into the line, while the man with the ball dashed through the opposite side or around end.

The summary:

BROWN, 15	CARLISLE, 6
Ashbaugh, r. e.	l. e., Jordan
Smith, r. t.	l. t., Lone Star
Corp, Goldberg, r. g.	l. g., Sweetcorn
Sisson, c.	c., Garlow
Kulp, l. g.	r. g., Burd
Kratz, Bartlett, l. t.	r. t., Powell, Arragan
Adams, Staff, l. e.	r. e., Kennerly
Sprackling, q. b.	q. b., Houser, Arcasa
McKay, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Bracklin, Dupuis
Marble, Young, Crowther, l. h. b.,	r. h. b., Wheelock
High, Bingham, f. b.	f. b., Newashe, Houser

Score—Brown 15, Carlisle 6. Touchdowns—McKay, Ashbaugh, Houser. Goals from touchdown—Smith 2, Houser. Goals from field—Sprackling. Referee—Marshall, Harvard. Umpire—Bergen, Princeton. Field judge—Langford, Trinity. Linesman—Sinclair, Worcester Academy. Time—Four 15-minute periods.

Of Interest to Most of Us

The new officers of the bowling association are: President, Babington, '11; vice-president, Sprague, '14; secretary-treasurer, Neves, '11; manager, Browne, '11. The association decided to enter the Rhode Island Inter-Club Duck Pin League again this year.

The New England Modern Language Association, Rhode Island Group, held its fall meeting in Sayles Hall, room 5, Nov. 19. Professor Crowell reported on the recent conference at Tufts College and there were short addresses in French and German by M. Chinard and Mrs. C. Von Klenze.

Dec. 8 is the date set for the annual gymnasium ball.

"The Construction and Maintenance of European Roads" was the subject of an illustrated lecture by Professor Arthur H. Blanchard in Manning Hall Nov. 15. Professor Blanchard spent the greater part of last year in a study of the roads of Europe.

The regular required gymnasium work for sophomores and freshmen and other students who have not completed two years in gymnasium work began Nov. 28. All of these students are required to provide themselves with the regulation gymnasium suit, and no man will be allowed on the floor who is not in the proper uniform.

Wilson, '13, won the billiard tournament, Nov. 14. Hill was runner-up.

Miss E. C. McVickar has provided for the permanent continuance of the prizes in biblical literature, founded by her brother, the late Bishop William N. McVickar of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island. The subject for this year's essays, as announced by Professor Fowler, is "The Settlement of Israel in Canaan—Its History and Literature."

The University Library has received as a gift from Mr. William A. Wing the "Book of the Treasurer of the Tract Society of Brown University." The entries run from 1834 to 1845. The book was later the property of Onslow Hemenway, 1848.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Alumni

1804

Concerning the election of Marcus Morton, Brown, 1804, as governor of Massachusetts in 1839, "Observer" writes in the Boston Herald of Nov. 25: In your issue of Nov. 21 you say: "Marcus Morton has a Buffalo counterpart—Charles B. Smith, Democrat, has been elected to Congress by one vote." The Charles B. Smith mentioned was elected to Congress by a majority of one, so that by the expression, "by one vote," you mean by a majority of one, and what you say implies that Marcus Morton was elected governor of Massachusetts by a majority of one. Marcus Morton, however, was never elected governor of Massachusetts by a majority of one. The statement is often made that he was elected governor by that majority, but the statement is erroneous. When the statement is made that he was thus elected, the election referred to is that of 1839, but the following exhibit of the number of gubernatorial votes cast for the several persons voted for at that election shows that Morton's majority was not one but two:

Votes for Morton		51,034
Votes for Edward Everett		50,725
Scattering votes	307	51,032
Morton's majority		2

1807

The house in Malden, Mass., where Adoniram Judson was born has been secured by the Foreign Mission Society, and will be held as a home for rest and recreation for missionaries on vacation. The building is nearly 200 years old and is said to be strong and substantial. It is to be refitted and properly furnished as a historic memorial.

1855

The address of Theodore D. Warren, A. M., is now 398 Lincoln ave., Orange, N. J., instead of care of Fourth National Bank, New York city.

1859

Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia is recovering from a surgical operation at Rochester, Minn.

1861

Hon. and Mrs. William W. Douglas, who are traveling abroad, after a six weeks' stay in Lyons, have gone to the Riviera, and will stop at Marseilles and Avignon on their way to Nice.

Adjutant General Frederic M. Sackett has announced that he will retire from office on Feb. 1, 1911. He has been in his present post in the Rhode Island Militia since 1895. Adjutant General Sackett is a veteran of the Civil War. He was one of four members of the senior class of Brown University who enlisted on the first day of the first call by President Lincoln for 75,000 men as a private in Company D, First Regiment, R. I. M. After three months he was detailed to recruit two new light batteries in this city for service at the front. He was commissioned first lieutenant Oct. 5, 1861, by Governor Sprague and served with Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, under Captain William B. Weeden. He was stricken with typhoid fever in June, 1862, in the Chickahominy swamps, and received sick leave until September, 1862. He returned to his battery at the expiration of his leave and commanded the battery in January, 1863. He had leave of absence for 15 days from Feb. 14, 1863, and was with the battery in all its engagements up to the battle of Gettysburg with the exception of one period when he was in the hospital. He was wounded May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, so seriously that he resigned from the service Oct. 6, 1863.

1870

The executive committee of St. Luke's Church, Ancon, Canal Zone, have published in pamphlet form the address delivered by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, on May 8, 1910. The occasion was the unveiling and dedication of the memorial windows erected in St. Luke's Church in memory of those who lost their lives during the construction of the Panama canal, and the date, May 8, was the sixth anniversary of the American occupation of the Panama Canal Zone.

1873

A Paris dispatch of Nov. 5 says: "George Hitchcock, the American painter, went to London this week, whence, after a visit of ten days, he will proceed to New York. He has been invited by the Art Institute of Chicago to hold an important exhibition there, taking over a number of his best-known larger canvases which are still in his possession or which he has been able to borrow from private collectors. Among these is 'Sainte Geneviève,' which attracted much attention in the Paris Salon two years ago. Another is his 'Hagar and Ishmael.' Mr. Hitchcock will later exhibit his pictures in New York. Mrs. Hitchcock, who signs her pictures with her maiden name, Cecil Jay, and is a pupil of Sir Hubert von Herkomer, accompanies her husband and will exhibit her miniatures. Mr. Hitchcock, who has spent twenty-five years in Holland, says that he has painted 300 pictures of Dutch flowers, 299 of which he has sold." Mr. Hitchcock is less known to most of us as a figure painter than as a painter of flowers. His brilliant work in Dutch gardens was shown in a representative exhibition in Providence a few years ago.

1874 and 1883

Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, D. D., '83, writes from on shipboard in the Mediterranean to the Boston Watchman, (Baptist): "The two travellers who represent enlarged Baptist interests and constituencies should report themselves to their friends and supporters at home. Dr. Thomas S. Barbour, ('77), the foreign secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, by commission of the Board of Managers of the society,—as all good Baptists should know,—is fulfilling a plan, of several years' standing, to visit the mission fields of Burma, India and Assam, in a similar manner and with a similar object, with which he visited China, Japan and the Philippines two years ago, for the purpose of consulting with the missionaries on the field respecting methods, means, plans and policies, in fact, all of those matters which will enable the missionaries and the home constituency the better to co-operate in the expansion, extension and greater efficiency of missionary endeavor. Professor A. W. Anthony of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., accompanies Dr. Barbour. This companionship springs out of the recent action of Baptists and Free Baptists, by which, in their representative bodies, they have voted to merge the administration of missionary and other denominational activities in the Baptist organizations. The foreign mission field of the Free Baptists lies in the Balasore District of India, to the north of the mission field of Baptists in Southern India. Professor Anthony has been commissioned by Conference Board of the Free Baptists, their chief executive body, to visit their field. He has also, through the great courtesy of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, been made a member of that board, so that he goes in a dual capacity, doubly a Baptist, to see and report of Baptist work to two peoples, who are speedily and graciously becoming one. Perhaps no better means could have been employed to impress properly a whilom Free Baptist and an incipient Baptist, with the breadth and strength of the Baptist fellowship than this journey. At almost the outset this new-comer into the fold feels the old skin of his former ecclesiastical provincialism sloughing off."

1886

The count of the votes in the eighteenth senate district was finished yesterday by the Board of Canvassers, says a New York paper of recent date, and it resulted in a gain of eight more votes for Henry W. Pollock, the Tammany candidate. It was announced by Chairman Dowling that the board would officially declare that Pollock had been elected by a plurality of thirty-eight votes over Alexander Brough, ex-'86.

1888

Arthur P. Johnson was elected senator from East Providence on the Democratic ticket, Nov. 8.

Dr. Alexander Marshall has been elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives from Cumberland.

Rev. Charles H. Day, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Watertown, Mass., to whom was tendered the chair of systematic theology in the recently organized theological department of Acadia College, has declined the position, and will remain with his church.

Of "Fellowship Hymns," edited by Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, the Boston Watchman says: "Many very excellent hymn books have been published in the last few years, but the multiplying of forms of Christian activity calls for new selections of hymns suited to the uses of the various lines of service. This new book, as the name implies, is intended specially for men's brotherhoods and the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Barbour's experience as a pastor as well as his cultivated tastes have given us a new hymn book of very exceptional excellence. The musical and the literary standards are high; the classics of church music are fully represented, and the best of the modern gospel and revival hymns are also included. The lover of good hymns and sacred songs will find his approval won as he turns the pages. The book is especially strong in hymns of conflict, service and victory, as might have been expected."

Rev. Henry W. Pinkham of Denver was the Socialist candidate for governor of Colorado at the recent election. We wrote him to ask how large a vote the party polled. Under date of Nov. 22 he replies: "Eight thousand is a conservative estimate of our vote. My own hope is that we shall reach 10,000."

1890

The Boone, Iowa, News-Republican, of which Stephen Grant Goldthwaite is the owner and editor, has issued an attractive supplement to its twenty-first anniversary edition, in which the advantages of that city as an industrial, commercial and social centre are well set forth.

1891

Rev. John B. Barbour is pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of Erie, Pa. The church is just erecting a new model building for Sunday school and general church functions, and when completed the building will be the finest church edifice in Erie.

1893

Frederic P. Ladd is the author of "The Lady of Shenipsit; a Story of New England," a novel which has been favorably reviewed by many journals. Sturgis & Walton Co., New York, are the publishers.

1896

William C. Bliss has been re-elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives from East Providence.

Champlin Burrage has published through the University Press, Oxford, "A Tercentenary Memorial: New Facts Concerning John Robinson, Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers."

1898

David L. Fultz was umpire at the Yale-Princeton and Yale-Harvard games, and field judge at the Army-Navy match.

Pliny A. Boyd is now with L. Plaut & Co., manufacturers of gas and electric fixtures, 432-34 E. 23d st., New York city.

Richard R. Hunter is assistant secretary of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, with offices at 15 Nassau st.

1899

E. W. McKeen is manager of the New York store of the Union Twist Drill Co., at 54 Warren st.

1899, 1900, 1901

The firm of Noyes & Wellman, lawyers, Tremont building, Boston, includes J. Ralph Wellman, '99, Philip C. Jack, '00, and Charles H. Gilmore, '01.

1901

Rev. Floyd L. Carr has resigned the pastorate of the North Uxbridge, Mass., Baptist Church to accept a call to the Roslindale Baptist Church, in Ward 23, Boston. The latter church has 435 members. At North Uxbridge, Mr. Carr has done a successful work. In less than five years he has received 97 persons into the church. During this time a new parsonage has been built, a men's club organized and a branch Sunday school at South Uxbridge established. He begins his new work at Roslindale the middle of December.

Winfred H. Whiting of Worcester, Mass., has been nominated a special justice in the Central District Court by Governor Draper.

A one-act comedy, "The Class of '56," by T. H. Guild, was recently given a week's production in Boston under the direction of B. F. Keith. Mr. Guild has returned to his work at the University of Illinois, after a year of graduate study at Harvard. His address is 1010 Oregon st., Urbana, Ill.

E. G. Hapgood acted as referee in the Harvard-Bowdoin game on Oct. 1.

Irving L. Woodman has received a year's leave of absence from Riverdale School, New York city, and is travelling in the West. At present he is visiting his brother, John F. Woodman, ex-'04, who has a ranch at St. Anthony, Idaho.

1902

Eugene B. Jackson is now at 60 State st., Room 603, Boston, Mass.

Ralph C. Thompson has purchased the interest of Charles M. Robbins, the founder of the well-known jewelry concern, the C. M. Robbins Co., at Attleboro, Mass., and will be the principal owner and conduct the business of the company in the future.

1903

Isaac Fleming is doing graduate work at Harvard and at Andover Theological Seminary this year. His present address is 7 Harvard st., Somerville, Mass.

1904

Lucius A. Salisbury, M. D., announces that he has moved his office to 151 West Seventy-second st., New York city.

The September, 1910, Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute of America says of Dr. Guy Colburn: "Dr. Colburn, fellow of the institute, made a series of investigations at Civitalavinia, the site of the ancient Lanuvium. He showed remarkable ability both in collecting his material in Rome and in winning his way with the native population on the site of his investigation. Some of his results will be ready for publication shortly."

Walter E. Prince, instructor in English in the University of Maine, delivered an address on "What Should be Emphasized in the English Work in the High School," from the college point of view, at the session in Bangor of the Maine Teachers' Association, Oct. 28.

Noble B. Judah, Jr., has been elected to the Illinois Legislature from Chicago on the Republican ticket.

1905

J. H. McGough, Jr., is the Brown representative in Providence of the College World, a new monthly magazine financed and published in New York city by a company of college graduates and devoted to the interests of college men all over the country.

1906

Oscar W. Rackle, formerly of the Brown football and basketball teams, has been appointed coach of the Indiana University basketball five. After graduating at Brown, Mr. Rackle was an instructor in civil engineering here two years.

Ray Brown is teaching this year at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

Harry H. Thurlow has been admitted to the bar in Virginia and is now living at Alexandria Court House, Va.

Jason O. Cook is teaching history in the high school at Holyoke, Mass. His address is 195 Chestnut st., Holyoke.

Dr. Maurice L. Dolt has been made assistant professor of organic and quantitative chemistry at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, N. D. Dr. Dolt received the degree of Ph.B. from Brown in 1906 and took his Ph.D. in 1908. The next year he spent in travel around the world, returning to the United States in September, 1909, to enter upon his work at Lehigh University as instructor in industrial chemistry and qualitative analysis. The past summer he spent in California, where he attended the general meeting of the chemical society in San Francisco and read a paper at one of the sessions on organic chemistry.

Dr. Howard W. Brayton has established himself for practice at Hartford, Conn.

1907

A. W. Wathen is teaching this year at the Stearns School, Mt. Vernon, N. H.

1908

Harold W. Lyall is an assistant in the department of bacteriology in the Hoagland Laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y., an endowed laboratory for medical research. His address is 132 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wade C. West's address is now care of Bureau of Public Works, Manila, P. I.

1909

Charles L. Brightman is instructor in physics at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Milton B. Hunt has an article in the September number of the American Journal of Sociology on "The Housing of Non-Family Groups of Men in Chicago."

Kirley played a star game at left tackle on a picked team, known as the "Denver Alumni," against Denver University, on Oct. 1. The score of the game was, D. U. 11, Alumni 3.

"The football season of 1910 at Union College has been an unusually interesting and successful one," says the New York Tribune. "The efficiency of the Brown system as exemplified by A. E. Regnier, Brown's All-American end of 1909, has been demonstrated. Regnier has proved himself a master of every phase of the game and has won the confidence and esteem of the faculty, students and alumni, and has turned out the best drilled and most aggressive team Union has had in many years. In the game with Stevens the team played like a well-oiled machine, and not once did the Hoboken team come within Union's 30-yard line."

1910

Earle M. Horton and Joseph H. Cull are with the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass. Their address is 138 South Common st.

Clifton H. Walcott is a student at Newton Theological Institution.

Joseph E. Bliss, the star pitcher of last season's nine, is engaged in engineering work for the Boston and Maine Railroad. His address is 355 Massachusetts ave., Arlington, Mass.

Alumnæ

1899

S. Louise Simmons is teaching Latin and English in the high school at Revere, Mass. Her address is 10 Mill st., Revere.

1902

The new address of Marguerite McL. Reid is 274 Brow st., East Providence, R. I.

1905

Cora Whittaker is teaching in the Taunton (Mass.) High School.

1906

Henrietta Celia Brazeau, in a course of three readings in Froebel Hall, will give "Enoch Arden," Tennyson, on Dec. 7; "The Shuttle," Burnett, Jan. 31, and "Humanitarian Poets" on March 28. The readings will be given at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

1908

Katherine Everett is at Cornell University this year. Her address is 301 College ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

1909

Emma D. Lee is secretary to Miss Frances J. Olcott, chief of the children's department and director of the training school of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

Margaret J. Morgan is in charge of the Sprague House branch of the Providence Public Library on Armington ave.

Mrs. John William James (May W. Hall) will spend the winter with her mother at Fruit Hill, R. I.

Births

Born, May 20, 1910, to James A. and Gertrude (Lederer) Wolf, '02, a daughter, Marjorie E. Wolf.

Born, June 7, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rallston Hunter, '98, of Netherwood, N. J., a daughter, Barbara Hassett Hunter.

Born, Oct. 15, 1910, to John Barnes Tingley, '99, and Ruby Marion (Atwood) Tingley, '03, a daughter, Rowena Barnes Tingley.

Born, Oct. 11, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fleming, '03, a second son, Isaac Fleming, Jr.

Born, Oct. 24, 1910, to Winnifred B. (King) Rugg, '99, and George B. C. Rugg, (Harvard, '94), a second son, John Church Rugg. Mrs. Rugg's address is 44 Kensington road, Arlington, Mass.

Born, Nov. 10, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. E. Jones, '93, a daughter.

Born, at Grand Forks, N. Dak., June 13, 1910, to Vernon P. Squires, '89, and Ethel Wood Squires, a son, Vernon Calvert Squires.

Born, at Erie, Pa., Oct. 30, 1910, to Rev. and Mrs. John B. Barbour, '91, a fourth child and daughter, Katherine Humphrey Barbour.

Born, Nov. 7, 1910, to Asa Lloyd Briggs, '04, and Mildred Gimlich Briggs, a son, Lloyd Gimlich Briggs.

Marriages

On Aug. 31, 1910, Miss Charlotte M. Clarkson of Fall River, Mass., was married to Charles L. Brightman, '09.

On Oct. 10, 1910, in San Francisco, Cal., Mrs. Annie Wells Cook of Alleghany, Pa., was married to Dr. Samuel Le Nord Caldwell, '75. Mrs. Caldwell was a student at Vassar College when Dr. Caldwell's father was president of that institution. Dr. Caldwell is now chief food inspector of the city of Colorado Springs, Col.

On Nov. 14, 1910, Miss Elizabeth Leigh Richards, ex-'01, was married to Rev. Alfred D. K. Shurtleff at St. John's Church, Providence. Only the members of the two families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Shurtleff will live in East Boston, Mass., where Mr. Shurtleff is pastor of the Church of Our Father. Their address will be 422 Meridian st.

On Nov. 16, 1910, Miss Bertha A. Buffinton, '05, was married to Charles A. Hull, '99, at the First Universalist Church, Providence, R. I. Miss Anna C. Buffinton, '00, sister of the bride, and Miss Sarah G. Ross, '05, were bridesmaids, and J. Allen Buffinton, ex-'99, Robert K. Lyons, ex-'99, William H. Hull, '01, and Henry L. Smith, '96, were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Hull will live in New York city.

On Nov. 12, 1910, at Grace Church, Providence, Miss Alice Louise Comstock was married to Clarence Saunders Brigham, '99. Herbert Olin Brigham, ex-'99, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Messrs. Richard W. Comstock, Jr., ex-'02, Professor Thurston M. Phetteplace, '99, Dr. Nathaniel H. Gifford, '99, G. Edward Buxton, '02, and Newton Peck Hutchison, '05, were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Brigham will live at 78 Elm st., Worcester, where Mr. Brigham is librarian of the Antiquarian Society.

Deaths

Joseph Trask Plumer, 1859

Joseph Trask Plumer, A. M., of the class of 1859, died at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 10, 1910, aged 74 years, 2 months and 19 days. He had been ill for about three years. He was the son of John and Mary (Macpherson) Plumer and was born at Goffstown, N. H., Aug. 22, 1836. His father was a highly esteemed deacon of the Goffstown Baptist Church.

Mr. Plumer, after passing through the common school in Goffstown completed his preparation for college at the academy (now Colby Academy) at New London, N. H., being a classmate there of Dr. G. L. Porter of Bridgeport, Conn., also of the class of 1859. He had some thought of preparing for the Christian ministry, but as his eyes would not permit him to continue the life of a student after graduation, he engaged in the coal business in Boston, and there continued for about 20 years, after which he resided in Manchester for some time. From 1888 he lived five years in Santa Barbara, Cal., after which he went to Europe for some months. Returning from Europe he resided in Manchester for the remainder of his life. He retired from active business some 20 years ago. After his return from Europe he lectured frequently, and with much approval, on subjects suggested by his travels, using the stereopticon in illustration. He also wrote some papers on local history, some of which were printed. He was a religious man, and at one time was the superintendent of the Sunday school of the Manchester First Baptist Church. He was greatly interested in charities and was an ardent helper of the City Mission and Fresh Air Fund. He did much to encourage the more neglected boys of Manchester to find the better way of life. He was a Freemason, being a member of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Mt. Horeb, R. A. Chapter, and of Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters. He was also a Trinity Knight Templar and a member of the consistory. Personally he was one of the most genial and lovable of men, and the soul of integrity. His death will be greatly lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom he was dear for his fine qualities of mind and heart.

He married, in 1865, Lydia E. Tonkin, who died in 1870. In 1888 he married Molly C. V. Worcester, who died in 1890. A brother, William Henry Plumer of Manchester, and a sister, Mrs. J. F. Russ of Boston, survive him.

FRATERNITIES AND SCHOLARSHIP AGAIN

From the Chicago Evening Post

We fear that the Providence alumni of Brown University have kept themselves quite unspotted from the world. It is doubtful whether they even read the papers. For when Dean Meiklejohn brought up recently that old charge that the members of college fraternities fall behind in scholarship, the alumni, according to the reporters from the Providence papers, "were greatly surprised."

They were not only surprised, but they were indignant. They blew the dust off the old class records and hunted up the Phi Beta Kappa men in their respective fraternities. If we may trust the statistics offered by the indignant alumni, Brown must have been composed in those good old days of one part faculty and the other part Phi Beta Kappa.

All the Delta Upsilon "grads" were particularly aggressive. One of them solemnly recited the fact that in '91, out of eight Delta U's, seven earned the Phi Beta Kappa key; in '92 four out of six were elected to that honorary body; in '93, four out of eight; in '94, five out of nine, and in '95, three out of six. A judge who was a member of Phi Delta Theta took a hand in the game, shedding valuable statistics that indicated a wonderful memory or remarkable ability at extemporizing. The

Psi Upsilon men were vague but indignant and Chi Phi protested that "the statement was too broad."

Only D. K. E. was silent. We don't know why. It may be that Delta Kappa Epsilon had little to offer in the way of honorary keys. But we prefer to think that the "Dekes" were simply on their dignity. For it is time that somebody got on their dignity in this matter. There ought to be a rule preventing college deans every fall from prodding the old grayheads with this ancient tipstaff. But the practice will never down, we fear, until the alumni cease to "refute" and "indignantly deny" and until they meet the devilish dean with something like this:

Yes, sir; the dean is right. College fraternities are death to scholarship and manhood. Out of a delegation of ten in the class of umpty-ump, we have four bankrupts, one felon, one politician and four have completely disappeared.

AS SEEN BY A DARTMOUTH PAPER

From the Manchester, N. H., Union

Yale, as every one knows, has persistently and consistently declined to admit Dartmouth to her football schedule. Rumor has asserted, and stuck to it, that Harvard would welcome anything like an opportunity to discontinue her football relations with Dartmouth without making herself ridiculous—her plea being identical with that of Yale: viz., that Dartmouth is too strong an opponent to meet just before the Harvard-Yale game. It was freely predicted, after last Saturday's game at Cambridge, that Harvard would seize upon her victory over Dartmouth as a warrant for omitting the Dartmouth game from her schedule in the future; the alleged plan being to substitute Princeton for the college at Hanover. Now, Princeton appears eager to arrange an annual game with Harvard, but expresses equal eagerness to retain the Dartmouth game, which is regarded as all but impossible if Harvard is to be taken on, as the schedule is quite heavy enough as it is.

With Yale, Harvard and Princeton refusing to meet Dartmouth, the situation would be a peculiar one for the latter college; for it is quite apparent that—with the possible exception of Brown—none of the other Eastern colleges, at least, is in her football class. Brown's victory over Yale this year may add considerably to the football prestige of the Providence institution, and then, again, it may not. If Brown has any such experience as Dartmouth has had, she will find it necessary to trounce one or more of those "big four" teams several times before the football authorities who write for magazines will deign to notice her; and if she is so unfortunate as to form the habit of defeating one of the big teams, she may expect to be dropped from that team's schedule the day she slips a cog and loses a game. This, at least, if present rumors and predictions are reliable, will have been Dartmouth's experience.

This would seem to leave Dartmouth and Brown in a class by themselves. But Dartmouth and Brown quarreled three or four years ago, and they very foolishly allowed that quarrel not only to disturb the pleasant relations which had existed between the two institutions, from the viewpoint of athletics, but to deprive the sport-loving public of one of the best annual football contests in the United States. Whatever Harvard and Princeton may see fit to do, and whether Brown succeeds in defeating Yale again next year or not, it should be the accepted duty of the alumni of Brown and Dartmouth, respectively, to bring about the resumption of the annual football game between those two institutions. The contest would be second in interest only to the Harvard-Yale game, and in the minds of many New Englanders would sometimes eclipse even that.

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English Poems: selected and edited with illustrative and explanatory notes and bibliographies, by Walter C. Bronson, Litt. D. Old English and Middle English Poems, 450—1550. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 1910. Price $1.50 net. Students' Edition, $1.00 net.

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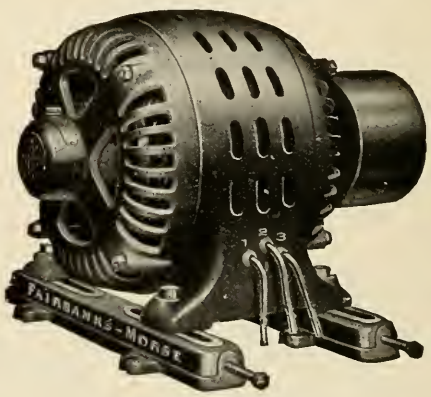
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